

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE

The Tattooed Man Emerges from His Political Tomb to Defame His Countrymen.

A Terrific Onslaught on the Southern People and the Democratic Party.

A Speech Characteristic of the Man Who Renounced His Religion. Sold His Manhood.

Bartered Official Position and Disgraced His Countrymen for Private Gain.

Augusta, Me., November 18.—A large number of devoted personal and political friends of Mr. Blaine serenaded him this evening as an expression of personal good will and admiration for his conduct in the national campaign. They marched through the streets under the marshaling of Col. Frank Nye. When they reached Blaine's house their compliments and friendly regards were expressed in a speech by Herbert M. Heath, esq., of the Kennebec bar. Mr. Blaine responded as follows:

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS:
The national contest is over and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which it not one of joyous congratulation, is one I am sure of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you, but to all the Republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm and ratified it by

A SUPERB VOTE.
I count it as one of the honors and gratifications of my public career that the party in Maine after struggling hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the state, has come back in this campaign to the old twenty thousand plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of the people among whom I have lived thirty years, and to whom I am attached by all the ties that enoble human nature and give joy and dignity to life. After Maine, indeed along with Maine, my first thought is

ALWAYS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than 80,000 votes? A popular endorsement, which deeply touched my heart and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old commonwealth, an affection which I inherited from my ancestry, and which I shall transmit to my children, but I do not limit my thanks to the state of my residence and to the state of my birth. I owe much to the true and zealous friends in New England who worked so nobly for the Republican party and its candidate, and to those eminent scholars and divines, who stepping aside from their ordinary avocation, made my cause their cause and to loyalty, to principle, added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

But the achievements for the Republican cause in the east are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the west. In that magnificent cordon of states that stretches from the foot hills of the Alleghenies to the golden gates of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican banner was borne so loftily that but a single state failed to join the wide acclaim of triumph. Nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the Republicans of the empire state who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles who fought foes from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every 2,000 would have given us the victory in the nation. Indeed a change of little more than 5,000 votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard and would have made the

thanks would still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude that great body of working men, BOTH NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safe guard and protection of their own firesides and interests. The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The northern states, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn, from the count sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than four hundred thousand, almost half a million indeed of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid south and were the decisive element which gave to that section the control of the

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.
Speaking now not at all as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the government to the south is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into the republic the rule of a minority. The first instinct of an American is equality—equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power; that equality which says to every citizen your vote is just as good, just as potent as the vote of any other citizen. It can not be said to-day in the United States. The course of affairs in the south has crushed out the

POLITICAL POWER
of more than six million American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to the others. Forty-two presidential electors are assigned to the south on account of the colored population, and yet the colored population, with more than 1,100,000 legal votes, have been unable to choose a single elector. Even in those states where they have a majority of more than 100,000 they were deprived of free suffrage, and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot. The eleven states that comprised the rebel confederacy had in the census of 1880 seven and one-half millions white population, and 3,300,000 colored population.

THE COLORED POPULATION
almost to a man desire to support the republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation, and by violence and murder, whenever necessary, they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there it would be bad enough, but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the south to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the north.

TO ILLUSTRATE JUST HOW IT WORKS
to the destruction of all fair elections let me present to you five states in the late confederacy and five loyal states of the north, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. In the south the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have an aggregate of 48 electoral votes. They have 2,800,000 white population and over 3,000,000 colored people. In the north the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Colorado have likewise 48 electoral votes and they have a white population of 5,600,000, or just double the five southern states which I have just named.

THESE NORTHERN STATES
have practically no colored population. It is therefore evident that the white men in these southern states, by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men, are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the northern states. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is

tory to the manhood of the north. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if presidential electors are assigned to the south by reason of the negro population, that population ought be permitted

FREE SUFFRAGE
in the election; to deny that clear proposition is to affirm that southern white men in the Gulf states are entitled to double the political power of the white men in the north. It is to affirm that the confederate soldiers shall wield twice the influence in the north that a union soldier can, and that a popular and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the southern white man in the government of the United States. If that be quietly conceded in this generation, it will harden into custom till the badge of inferiority will attach to the northern whitemen as odiously as never Norman noble stamped it upon

SAXON CHURL.
This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the north with the southern democracy triumphant in their states and in the nation. The negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree, wages which will amount as did the supplies of slaves, to a bare sustenance, equal in cash to about 35 cents per day if averaged over the south. The white laborer in the north will soon feel the distinctive effect of this upon his own wages. The republicans have clearly seen from the earliest days of protection that the wages in the south must be raised to a just recompense of the laborer or wages in the north

RUINOUSLY LOWERED
and the party have steadily worked for the former results. The reverse influence will not be set in motion and that condition of affairs produced which years ago Mr. Lincoln warned the free laboring men of the north will prove hostile to their independence and will inevitably lead to a ruinous reduction of wages. A mere difference in the color of the skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard of wages in contiguous and adjacent states and the voluntary will be compelled to yield to the involuntary. So completely have the colored men in the south been already deprived by the

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
of their constitutional and legal rights as citizens of the United States that they regard the advent of that party to national power as the signal of their reenslavement, and are affrighted at it because they think all legal protection for them is gone. Few persons in the south realize how completely the chiefs of the rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election. It is a portentous fact that the democratic senators who come from the states of the late confederacy all, and I mean all without a single exception, all presumably participated in the rebellion against the national government. It is a still more significant fact that in those states no matter who was loyal to the union, no matter how strong a democrat he may be, to-day has not the slightest chance of political promotion. The one great avenue to honor in that section is the record of a zealous service in the war against the government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification should be called now to

RULE OVER THE UNION.
All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war and elevates to the practical command of the American government, the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times. I have spoken of the south as placed by the late election in possession of the government and mean all that my words imply. The south furnished nearly three fourths of the electoral vote that defeated the republican party and they will step to the command of the democracy, as unchallenged and unre-

strained as they held the same position for thirty years

BEFORE THE WAR.
Gentlemen, there can be no inequality among the citizens of a free republic. There cannot be a minority of white men in the south ruling a majority of white men in the north. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person and safety for the country all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock and from liberty loving patriots who came to the Delaware with Wm. Penn. It becomes the primal question of American manhood. It demands a hearing and a settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all

PERSONAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS.
It will at last establish the equality of white men under the national government and will give the northern man, who fought to preserve the union, as large a voice in its government as may be exercised by the southern man, who fought to destroy the union. The contest just closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes of the candidates whether successful or unsuccessful. Purposely, I may say instinctively, I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to

MY OWN DEFEAT,
without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elected to the presidency. Toward him, personally, I have no cause for the slightest ill will, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official career may prove satisfactory to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarrassments which the peculiar source of its power imposes on it from the hour of its birth.



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